The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,243.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 5. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

On MONDAY Evening, May 7. 1787.

WILL BE PRESENTED, a Comedy called, The

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

Ranger,	Mr WARD;
Frankly,	Mr WOODS;
Bellamy,	Mr BELL;
Jack Maggot,	Mr HALLION;
Tester,	Mr MICHEL;
Buckle,	Mr J. BLAND;
Simon,	Mr CHARTERIS;
And Mr Strickland,	Mr WILMOT-WELLS.
Mrs Strickland,	Mrs WOODS;
Jacintha,	Mrs VILLARS;
Lucetta,	Mrs LA-MASH;
Landlady,	Mr CHARTERIS;
And Clarinda,	Mrs ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a New Farce, called, The

FIRST FLOOR.

Written by Mr COBB.

As performed with univerſal Applauſe, at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane.

Whimſey,	Mr WILSON;
Young Whimſey,	Mr [illegible];
Monford,	Mr BELL;
And Tim Tartlet,	Mr LA-MASH.
Charlotte,	Mrs WOODS;
Nancy,	Mrs LA-MASH;
And Mrs Pattypan,	Mrs CHARTERIS.

Tickets to be had, and places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

ANNUAL BENEFIT,

Canongate Charity Work-Houſe.

On TUESDAY Evening, May 8. 1787, will be preſented, A COMEDY, CALLED,

WHICH IS THE MAN?

Beauchamp,	Mr WARD;
Belville,	Mr WOODS;
Bobby Pendragon, Mr Bell;—Fitzherbert, Mr W.-Wells;	
And Lord Sparkle,	Mr LA-MASH.
Miſs Pendragon,	Mrs JACKSON,

(With a Song in Character;)

Julia, Mrs Wroton;—Clarinda, Mrs Woods;—Kitty, Mrs Villars;—Tiffany, Mrs La-Maſh;—Mr Johnſon, Mrs Charteris;

And Lady Bell Bloomer,	Mrs ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a Farce, called, The

AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

Tickets to be had of Bailie GEORGE RAE, Leith Wynd; and of Mr GIBB at the Office of the Theatre, where Places for the Boxes may be taken.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF

THE EDINBURGH DISPENSARY.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, May 9. 1787.

WILL BE PRESENTED, A COMEDY, called, The

HEIRESS.

Clifford,	Mr WOODS;
Lord Gayville,	Mr ILIFF;
Sir Clement Blandiſh,	Mr W.-WELLS;

Chignon, Mr LA-MASH;—Blandiſh, Mr BELL;

And Alſcript,	Mr WILSON.
Lady Emily,	Mrs ROBINSON;
Miſs Alſcript,	Mrs SPARKS;
And Miſs Alton, (with a Song)	Mrs JACKSON.

To which will be added, a Muſical Farce, called,

GRETNA GREEN;

OR,

A TRIP TO MARRIAGE.

Rory, (the Blackſmith), with the original Singing Prologue, Mr WILSON;

Captain Tipperary,	Mr HALLION;
And Captain Gorget,	Mr MICHEL.
Miſs Plumb,	Mrs W.-WELLS;
Maria, Mrs Sparks;—Lady Pedigree,	Mrs Charteris;
And Signora Figurante,	Mrs ILIFF.

Tickets to be had of Mr Gordon, bookſeller, Parliament Square, Treaſurer to the Diſpenſary; and of Mr Gibb, where places for the boxes may be taken.

On THURSDAY Evening, May 10.

WILL BE PRESENTED, A COMEDY, called, The

SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Sir Peter Teazle,	Mr WILSON;
Joſeph Surface,	Mr WOODS;
Sir Oliver Surface,	Mr W.-WELLS;
Crabtree,	Mr MICHEL;
Sir Benjamin Backbite,	Mr HALLION;
Moſes, (the Jew)	Mr CHARTERIS;
Careleſs, (with the Original Song)	Mr BELL;
Rowley,	Mr SPARKS;
And Charles Surface,	Mr WARD.
Mrs Candour,	Mrs W.-WELLS;
Lady Sneerwell,	Mrs CHARTERIS;
Maria,	Mrs WOODS;
And Lady Teazle,	Mrs ROBINSON.

To which will be added, a favourite Burletta, called,

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

King Arthur,	Mr WILSON;
And Tom Thumb,	Maſter CHARTERIS.
Princeſs Huncamunca,	Mrs VILLARS;
Glumdalca, Queen of the Giants,	Mr J. BLAND;
Frizalte,	Mrs LA-MASH;
And Queen Dollalolla,	Mrs ILIFF.

In which ſhe will introduce the favourite SONG of "*The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms.*"

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken of Mr GIBB, at the Office of the Theatre.

MASONRY.

AS Mary's Chapel, the place in which the ANCIENT LODGE of that NAME has met for upwards of a century, will in the courſe of this month be taken down, to make way for the city improvements—the Brethren of that Lodge, and of the other Lodges in town, will pleaſe be informed, that upon Tueſday next, the 8th of May, a Maſter Meeting will be held in ſaid Chapel; and as it is the laſt Maſonic meeting in that place, it is hoped it will be numerous and reſpectable. The chapel will be opened at ſeven, and the meeting commence with an Apprentice Lodge half an hour after; in the courſe of which a Lecture will be given on that part; to be immediately ſucceeded by a Fellow Crafts Lodge, and Lecture thereon; after which the Maſter Lodge will be opened, accompanied with a Lecture, to which will be added an Addreſs from the Chair ſuitable to the nature of the meeting.

N. B. There will be a private meeting in the Chapel on Monday, at ſeven o'clock in the evening, for advancing ſuch Apprentices to the higher degrees as ſhall apply.

Sale of Houſehold Furniture at Kinghorn.

UPON Tueſday firſt the 8th day of May current, there is to be SOLD by public roup, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE which belonged to the deceaſed Alexander Robertſon, vintner in Kinghorn

To begin preciſely by ten o'clock forenoon.

Sale of Furniture, &c.

UPON Tueſday the 8th day of May 1787, the whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE belonging to the deceaſed William Anderſon, late ſurgeon in Edinburgh, will be expoſed to ſale in his houſe in the Cowgate.

What of the Furniture may remain undiſpoſed of on that day will be ſold on the day following, along with an excellent collection of PRINTS, elegantly framed and glazed; his Books, Shop Furniture, and Inſtruments of Surgery.

The ſale will begin each day exactly at ten o'clock.

The whole may be ſeen by any perſon intending to purchaſe, on the day preceding the ſale.

Houſehold Furniture.

TO be SOLD by public auction by William Bruce, on Wedneſday the 16th May current, in George Street, New Town, third door weſt from the [illegible], A genteel Aſſortment of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, viz. Four-Poſted Tent, and Preſs Beds; Mahogany Dining, Sideboard, Card, Tea, and Fly Tables; Drawers, Chairs, Grates, Carpets, Feather Beds, and Blankets. Alſo, an elegant ſet of Drawing-room Furniture, with a Wilton Carpet, all in good order To be ſeen the Saturday preceding the ſale, from eleven to three o'clock, and to begin preciſely at eleven o'clock each day.

N. B. The Drawing-room Furniture to be expoſed to ſale the firſt day at one o'clock.

Sale of Houſehold Furniture.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Wedneſday the 9th day of May current, in the houſe firſt door above Fyffe's Umbrella Ware room, ſouth end of Bridge Street,

The HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, China, Silver Plate, and Bed and Table Linen, which belonged to a perſon lately deceaſed.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off. Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

Houſehold Furniture.

To be SOLD by auction, on Monday the 14th current, in the houſe in Prince's Street, No 42.

THE whole HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE in the ſaid houſe, which is moſtly new and faſhionable, conſiſting of mounted beds, down and feather beds, blankets, carpets, mirrors, tables, chairs, grates, bed and table linen, an elegant mahogany commode; a complete ſet of Drawing-room Furniture; great variety of Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Roup to begin each day at ten o'clock.

Mrs BOWIE Auctioneer.

Houſehold Furniture, &c.

THERE is to be SOLD by public roup, on Tueſday the 8th current, in theſe two lodgings preſently poſſeſſed by Mr John Elliot, the firſt ſtair within the Old Aſſembly Cloſe, Edinburgh,

All Sorts of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, fine Mounted Beds, Down and Feather Beds, Scots and Engliſh Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Mahogany Deſks, Drawers and Chairs, fine Mirror Glaſſes of different ſizes, an Eight-day Clock, a Kitchen Jack, and Kitchen Furniture.

The roup to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is ſold off.

There is a great part of the Furniture only one year old, and of the beſt quality, warranted clean, and well kept.

Mrs PATERSON Auctioneer.

N. B. Mr Elliot returns his thanks to the public in general, and to his Friends in particular.—As Mr Elliot has now opened the Britiſh Coffeehouſe at the end of Britto Street, where he carries on buſineſs in the public way, and has a good houſe, he hopes for the favour of his Friends and the Public, which he ſhall always make it his ſtudy to merit.

An Annuity to be Sold,

FOR a longer or ſhorter number of years, of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, payable half yearly, which may be divided into ſmaller ſums, with ſecurity for punctual payment of the annuity. Apply betwixt and the 15th current to John Orr writer, at Mr Sandiland's, clerk to the ſignet, St Andrew's Street. Not to be repeated.

COAL TAR.

THE ſuperior efficacy of this mineral preparation for mercantile purpoſes, its indiſſoluble nature in water, and unexampled manner of reſiſting the ſea-worm, having by repeated trials convinced the greateſt part of Europe of its vaſt utility; the proprietors, by the extention of their works, both in Scotland and England, are happy in the proſpect of being able to ſupply the public in a ſhort time to any amount.

It is particularly recommended as the beſt and moſt durable coat of ſtuff that can be put upon a veſſel's bottom, and keeps clean much longer than any vegetable preparation whatever. It is found remarkably uſeful in preſerving every kind of wood and iron, which are expoſed to the air or weather, and has been adopted by the Boards of Ordnance, both in England and Holland.

To thoſe merchants and maſters of ſhips who are fond of a bright and laſting ſide, or upper works to their veſſels, the Coal Varniſh, formed of roſin, and the eſſential oil of coal, will be found exceedingly uſeful. It never changes colour, and will laſte double the time of any other ſtuff hitherto uſed on ſhips ſides.

Orders directed to Hugh Crawford, Eſq; Greenock, Mr Charles Renton, Leith, or Samuel Hollingſworth, agent for the Britiſh Tar Company, Culroſs, by Dunfermline, will be duly anſwered, and printed directions ſent with every order.

No credit is given under five pounds; and good bills at a ſhort date, on Edinburgh or Glaſgow, will be taken in payment.

N. B. The Tar is ſold in whole and half barrels, as above; and the Varniſh at Four Shillings per gallon, in bottles of from ſix to ten gallons, which, on being returned, will be allowed for by a reaſonable deduction.

Culroſs, 25th April 1787.

GRASS SEEDS.

DAVID FAIRWEATHER, Seed Merchant in Pleaſance, Edinburgh, continues to ſell as uſual, all ſorts of Rye Graſs and Natural Graſs Seeds—Clean dreſſed, from 8 s. to 10 s. per boll.—Natural Graſs Seed, with a mixture of Rib Graſs, which may ſupply for Clover as it is ſcarce.—He likewiſe ſells Rough Rye Graſs and Yorkſhire Fog, each kind at 4 s. per boll.—Yorkſhire Fog, fit for drains or marſhy grounds.

Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered, for ready money only, as the Seeds are freſh and good of their kinds, and nothing inferior to the Engliſh.

To LET, either in Whole or in Flats,

THAT elegant and commodious HOUSE, which belonged to the deceaſed Mr Gavin, conſiſting of eleven fine rooms and cloſets, lying without the Weſt Port, about five minutes walk from the Croſs.

For particulars, enquire at Mr Hardie brewer, Weſt Port, who will ſhew the houſe.

WANTS A PLACE,

At the term of Whitſunday firſt,

A YOUNG MAN who is qualified to ſuperintend as an OVERSEER and BOOK-KEEPER, for any public or private works; he is well acquainted with different parts of the Mathematics, particularly Land-ſurveying, both in Theory and Practice. He can be well recommended for ſobriety and honeſty.

For further particulars, enquire at George Watt, founder, Caltoun, Edinburgh.

WANTED at Whitſunday or Lammas next,

TEN THOUSAND POUNDS Sterling, upon a tranſfer of an Heritable Bond, and Inſeftment over an eſtate in the county of Perth.—The ſecurity is unexceptionable;—and the intereſt regularly paid.

Apply to Charles Innes, clerk to the ſignet.

Juſt arrived from Burton, and to be ſold by

JAMES SPADIN, GROCER,

Fourth Shop below the Fleſh Market Cloſe Head, High Street, Edinburgh,

Sherry, at 7 s. per dozen; in retail at 7 d. the bottle, good empty bottles brought and the ale taken away; Fine Pippin Cyder at 6 s. per dozen; Fine Old Jamaica Rum, at 9 s. per gallon; Single ditto, 6 s. 6 d.; Genuine Rum Shrub, 2 s. 2 d. the bottle; Fine Coniac Brandy, Cinnamon Waters; Whiſkie; Porter; Sherry and Liſbon Wines, all of the beſt quality; White Wine and common Vinegar; Florence Oil; India Soy; Cavitchie, Pickles of all ſorts; Spiceries of all ſorts; Fine Hyſon Green, Shouſhong, and Bohea Teas; Coffee and Chocolate; Raw and Refined Sugars; Fine Cumberland Hams and Flitches of Bacon, at 7 d. the pound; Beef and Mutton Hams; Dried Tongues, and in the Pickle; Northwiltſhire, Double, Gloceſter, and Cheſhire Cheeſes.

To prevent miſtakes, all the Ale, Spirits, and Wine is ſealed with my name round the cork.

Likewiſe, a cargo of Genuine London Porter, at 3 s. per dozen, or 3 d. per bottle.

All the above Goods are ſold for ready money, with all manner of Grocery Goods, as [illegible] any ſhop in town, or in Leith.

Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.

N. B. To be SET, that delightful LODGING in Paterſon's Court, third ſtorey, of ſix fire rooms, two cellars, and garrets; poſſeſſed by Mr Barclay, writer; to be ſeen every day from twelve to two o'clock. For particulars, enquire at Mr Spadin the proprietor.

Genuine Teas, Spirits, &c.

JAMES PEDDIE, ſecond ſhop below Dumbreck's entry, ſouth ſide, Head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public, That he has got to hand a freſh ſupply of remarkable fine Gottenburgh Teas, which are much ſuperior in quality to thoſe from London, or any other market in Europe.—The following are the very low prices he is ſelling at, viz.

Teas, per Pound.			Spirits, per Pint.		
Beſt Bohea Tea	2	0	Good Proof Whiſky,	1	3
Congo,	3	0	Ditto, ditto,	1	6
Good ditto,	4	0	Strong ditto, very old,	1	8
Fine ditto,	4	6	Beſt Dutch Gin,	3	0
Fineſt Swediſh ditto,	5	0	Good ditto,	2	6
Shouſhong,	5	6	Beſt old Coniac Brandy,	4	6
Beſt Swediſh ditto,	5	9	French ditto,	4	0
Good Green,	5	6	Good ditto,	3	0
Hyſon,	7	0	Old Jamaica Rum,	4	0
Fineſt ditto,	8	0	Ditto, ditto, ditto,	3	6
			Ditto, ditto,	3	0

J. PEDDIE returns his grateful thanks to his Friends, for their paſt favours, and hopes to merit their continuance, by having always a freſh ſupply of goods, at the loweſt prices, and of the very beſt qualities. Sugars to Tea and Spirit Cuſtomers at prime Coſt.

Commiſſions from the country carefully anſwered.

Expeditious Travelling betwixt Edinburgh and London by way of Cornhill and Burrowbridge, which is 20 miles nearer, than by way of Berwick and York.

THE ROYAL CHARLOTTE, Edinburgh, Newcaſtle, and London NEW LIGHT POST-COACH, well guarded; ſets out from the *New Black Bull Inn*, Katharine's Street, north ſide of the Regiſter Office, Edinburgh, on Monday firſt the 7th of May, at four o'clock in the morning, and continues to run every day in the week at the ſame hour, for Newcaſtle and London; and, from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, and Turk's Head, Newcaſtle, every day for Edinburgh.

The proprietors of this Coach have provided a ſet of new and commodious carriages, built on a ſafe conſtruction, to carry nothing on the top or roof, which for ſafety, eaſe, and expedition, will (at leaſt) equal any other plying on the road to London.

By this mode of conveyance paſſengers go from Edinburgh to London in two days and a half, with the great advantage (by ſetting out in the morning) of travelling moſtly in daylight.

The proprietors return moſt ſincere thanks to their friends and the public for paſt favours, and while they ſtudy to make every thing agreeable to the encouragers of their undertaking, they hope for a continuance of their favours.

Fare from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle,	L. 1 14 0
from Newcaſtle to London,	3 11 0
	L. 5 5 0

Luggage, parcels, &c as uſual.—The proprietors will not be accountable for caſh, jewels, or plate, on any conſideration, nor any other article above 10 l. value, unleſs entered and paid for accordingly.

N. B. The Stages for Glaſgow and Aberdeen, in a few days will ſet out from the above Inn.

Edinburgh Leather Market.

THE Right Honourable the Lord Provoſt, Magiſtrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh have, for the encouragement of Tanners both in Town and Country, fitted up a MARKET for the ſale of all kinds of TANNED LEATHER, in the Coal Fold, near the Cowgate Port; and appointed Searchers and a Sealer of ſuch Leather as ſhall be brought to the ſaid market, agreeably to the late act of Parliament. This market is to be opened for the firſt time, upon the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, and every Wedneſday thereafter, at 11 o'clock forenoon; and for the encouragement of dealers in this article, no fees during the Council's pleaſure are to be demanded, excepting a ſmall perquiſite to the Sealer.

SUMMER QUARTERS,

In the Neighbourhood of PORT-GLASGOW,

TO be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday 1787, for ſuch a term as can be agreed on, the Houſe, Garden, and Orchard of PARKLEE, pleaſantly ſituated upon the bank of the river Clyde, within one mile of Port-Glaſgow.

For particulars enquire at Alexander Dalziel, factor for the Earl of Glencairn.

HOUSE BROKE.

ON the night betwixt the 30th of April and the 1ſt of May inſt. the following articles were STOLEN from the waſhing-houſe at Minto:—

1 Damask Table Cloth, various figures; 1 ditto, common damask club pattern; 1 damask ditto, large pattern; 1 printed Gown and Coat, a pink ground, Stormont pattern, knots with taſſels; 2 white Bed Gowns; 7 white Linen Frocks; 1 corded Demitty Petticoat, fringed; 1 ditto plain; 1 ſmall ditto; 1 plain Muſlin Apron; 1 very fine Muſlin Handkerchief, with a ſmall ſtripe for the border; 1 coloured Pocket-Handkerchief, marked M B; 1 white ditto, marked S H; 2 pair of Cotton Stockings, marked M B; 2 pair ditto; marked B; 2 pair ditto, and 1 odd Thread Stocking, marked in the working M A; 1 pair ditto, cotton, a ſtraight mark with black ſilk; 3 Cotton Stockings, marked S H; 2 Muſlin Half Handkerchiefs with borders, and 3 ditto, marked H.

ALSO, on the night betwixt the 19th and 20th of March laſt, were STOLEN from the ſame place, 1 pair Nankeen Breeches; 1 white ſtripped Cotton Veſt, little worn, of a large ſize; 1 white cotton Long Powdering Gown; 1 Demitty Bed-Gown, trimmed round with checked Muſlin, [illegible] purple, large ſtar in the middle, and rather a narrow border; 2 Printed Gowns; 1 girl's ditto; 2 ditto Bed Gowns; 1 ditto ſtripped; 4 Childrens Callico Night Gowns; 1 Calico Petticoat; 1 Corded Demitty Petticoat; 1 Corded Linen Petticoat; 4 Childrens Demitty Petticoats; 3 pair of Childrens Stays, Marſeilles Quilting; 2 red and white Pocket Handkerchiefs, 1 marked B; and 3 Check Coloured Aprons.

If any of theſe articles are offered to ſale, it is intreated that the perſons may be ſtopped, and intimation given to Mr Thomas Potts writer in Kelſo, Mr James Fair writer in Jedburgh, Mr Thomas Uſher writer in Hawick, or Mr Brown at Minto:—And if any perſon will give ſuch information as may lead to a diſcovery of the perſon or perſons who have been concerned in any of the above theefts, he ſhall have a reward of FIVE GUINEAS, to be paid by Mr Brown on the conviction of the offenders.

Houſe and Garden, &c. in Stirlingſhire,

TO LET OR SELL.

THE HOUSE of ORCHARDHEAD, with the Garden, Orchard, and Incloſures around the houſe, containing about twenty acres, to be let or ſold, and entered to immediately.

The ſubject is in a pleaſant ſituation on the banks of the Forth, very near Carron and Great Canal, in a rich plentiful country, near a good market town, and the poſt-roads, with ſeveral collieries in the neighbourhood. There is alſo a good road to the houſe, and good water; both of which are rare in the Carſe.

If a purchaſer ſhould deſire more land than above, he may have to the extent of two hundred acres at a fair price, all adjoining, of the richeſt ſoil in the Carſe. The lands hold of the Crown, and a qualification will be given to vote for a Member of Parliament.

The houſe contains thirteen rooms, beſides offices. As it is very near the entry to the Canal, it may be a deſirable reſidence for a man of buſineſs ſettling at Grangemouth.

The gardener at Orchardhead will ſhow the houſe and lands, and the proprietor at Carron-houſe will ſet or ſell the ſubjects, or Mr Tait writer to the ſignet, Parliament-ſtairs, Edinburgh.

AT LONDON FOR LEITH,

THE ELIZA,

JOHN SAMSON Maſter,

Now lying at *Miller's Wharf* oppoſite to Burr-Street, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and country adjacent, and will ſail the 12th May.

This Ship is a remarkable faſt ſailer, has good accommodation for paſſengers; and as the maſter takes charge of the veſſel himſelf, the public may rely upon the greateſt care being taken of ſuch goods as may be put under his charge.

AT LONDON—FOR LONDON,

THE MARY,

JOHN HAY Maſter,

Is now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, will ſail 12th May 1787.

This ſhip was built on purpoſe for the trade, and has neat accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Edinburgh Coffeehouſe, No. 1. Sweething's Alley; mornings and evenings on board; or Hawley and Downe for the Maſter.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship JAMAICA,

(Britiſh built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM Maſter,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to ſail about the 10th May.

For freight or paſſage by this veſſel apply to Samuel and Robert Anderſon of Edinburgh; James Robertſon, Merchant Bank, Glaſgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

For Charleſtown, S. Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE,

SAMUEL,

WILLIAM JAMIESON Maſter,

Will be ready to take goods on board at Greenock by the 10th current, and clear to ſail about the middle of May.

The Samuel is a ſtout Veſſel, about 300 hogſheads burthen, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Archibald and John Macfarlan, Edinburgh; Burnſide and Co. Glaſgow; or, Lancaſter and Jamieſon, Greenock.

N. B. The Samuel will have a Mediterranean paſs.

For Charleſtown, South Carolina,

The Brigantine Induſtry,

JOHN DENNISTON Maſter.

Now taking in goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the end of May or ſooner, if freight offers.

The Induſtry is a ſtout Britiſh built Veſſel, and has excellent accommodation for paſſengers.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Alexander Moubray, Edinburgh; Mr James Buchanan, Glaſgow; or William M'Cunn and Company, Greenock.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, *May* 1.

Whitehall, May 1.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Earl of Leven to be his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner to the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Reverend Doctor George Hill to be Dean of the Moſt Noble and Ancient Order of the Thiſtle, and likewiſe Dean of his Majeſty's Chapel Royal in Scotland.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Earl of Dunmore to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Bahama Iſlands in America.

LLOYD's LIST. —*May* 1.

THE Manſhip, Gregory, from Bengal, arrived in the Downs, left Fort St George, 27th December, in company with the Phœnix, and St Helena, 1ſt of March, no ſhip there.

The Chriſtianus Septimus, Wemyſs, arrived at St Helena the day before the Manſhip, and had ſailed from thence for Cadiz.

The Friendſhip, Andrews, from Guernſey to Georgia is put into Naſſau in diſtreſs.

The Ranger, Paterſon, from Jamaica to Bermuda, is loſt on the Colorades. Captain and four men drowned.

The Ceres, Carter, from Newfoundland, to Dartmouth, overſet in lat. 46. long 25. The mate loſt; the reſt taken up by the Commerce, Hill.

Captain Hooper, of the Good Intent, from Norway, arrived at Ramſgate, on the 21ſt inſt. fell in with the Thomas, Crowdey, of Lancaſter, from Hull, for Riga, the Naze of Norway bearing N. E. by N. diſtant 31 leagues, was then taking on board the crews of two ſhips, (42 in number) off and from Longſound, being diſmaſted, and water-logged, in a conſiderable damage.

The Mary, from Philadelphia, to Briſtol, met with a violent gale, in which ſhe ſprung a leak, and was obliged to put into Charleſtown to repair.

The Joſeph, French, from New York, to Cork, is put into Barbadoes leaky.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *April* 30.

Read a ſecond time Dumfries Scots bill, Edinburgh roads bill, Clyde navigation bill, and Dillingham's eſtate bill.

Mr Alderman *Newnham* roſe. He ſtated to the Houſe, that in conſequence of the converſation there had been on Friday laſt, when he gave notice of his intended motion reſpecting his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, ſomething had fallen from the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Pitt) which now cauſed him to ſtate his intentions for his (Mr Pitt's) conſideration. He then underſtood that the mode he had propoſed was objected to, as being exceptionable. And as he wiſhed to bring the ſubject forward as properly and as unexceptionably as poſſible, he wiſhed to adopt any other mode the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had to offer that would effect the purpoſe intended by the ſaid motion; for he had no other wiſh or object than to obtain that relief for the Royal Perſonage, at whoſe inſtance he had undertaken the buſineſs. With regard to the alarms which had been expreſſed in the Houſe, and indeed to himſelf perſonally from the buſineſs being diſcuſſed, he did not ſee from whence they could ariſe. Indeed, they had been only ſtated as alarms, for no poſitive arguments of danger had been adduced; and no danger whatever ſhould deter or intimidate him from the performance of his duty, which, he conceived, the concern he had now undertaken to be. It was endeavouring to obtain for his Prince that ſupport that was eſſential to his own dignity and the character of the country. Nothing, therefore, of what had been ſaid, could intimidate him; and he had authority to ſay, that nothing of this nature could intimidate the Prince himſelf from wiſhing to have the ſubject diſcuſſed in as full and in as explicit a manner as poſſible. He had, therefore, now to obſerve, that if it was the wiſh of the Right Hon. Gentleman to prevent this *exceptionable* mode of relieving his Royal Highneſs from his preſent embarraſſments, that he would propoſe any other more proper, and if he thought it would be effective, he ſhould certainly adopt it. But he begged leave, at the ſame time, not to be precluded from performing his purpoſe of perſiſting in his motion on Friday next, if no other alternative was propoſed, and if propoſed, ſhould it appear to him inefficient to obtain the object.

Mr *Fox*, roſe, and expreſſed his ſorrow at not being in the Houſe on Friday laſt. Had he known it had been the intention of the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Newnham) to have given then this notice, he ſhould certainly have been preſent; he was therefore very anxious now to reply to ſome inſinuations that were then made. He did not mean by theſe any thing ſaid by the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) as he underſtood whatever had been ſo comprehended by his Hon. Friend (Mr Sheridan) had been by the Right Hon. Gentleman completely diſavowed; for he was informed what was meant to be brought forward from that quarter related merely to pecuniary ſubjects, and to ſome correſpondence. What he had therefore now to ſay did not apply to any of the Right Hon. Gentleman's expreſſions: what he alluded to was an inſinuation from an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) that the diſcuſſion of this ſubject would be dangerous to church and ſtate. From whatever ſource this imputation had ariſen, nothing could be more baſe, falſe, and malignant; there was no foundation for it in truth and juſtice; and whenever the ſubject came to be diſcuſſed, nothing would appear but what muſt redound in the greateſt degree to the honour of his Royal Highneſs. The reports from which this inſinuation muſt have ariſen, would be found the moſt vile and ſcandalous aſperſions of a character, that only wanted this inveſtigation to diſplay its honour and brilliancy. He was therefore aſſured, that the Prince himſelf was moſt anxious to have the ſubject brought forward, in order that his conduct and character might be cleared from the foulneſs of diſloyal and malignant ſlander. He wiſhed it not only to be the diſcuſſion of this, but the other Houſe of Legiſlature, where he might have an opportunity of himſelf anſwering theſe falſe imputations in the moſt direct, explicit, and unequivocal manner; it was from this conviction that he (Mr Fox) was anxious to have the ſubject brought forward. Warmly attached as he was known to be to this Royal Perſonage, he could not but be ſolicitous to have his character appear in its native ſplendour and brilliancy, as it would whenever it became the ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion; and whenever the matter was inveſtigated, if any part of his Royal Highneſs's conduct was found to deviate the leaſt iota from that duty and affection which a ſon owes to a father, or a ſubject to a Sovereign, he would then be ready to forfeit the object of the intended motion.

With regard to the pecuniary circumſtances of his Royal Highneſs, it had been mentioned, as a matter neceſſary before any relief was given, that it ſhould be ſtated *what* were his wants, and what had been his expenditures. To this he was aſſured there exiſted not the leaſt objection. Even the moſt minute account would readily be given to either his Majeſty's miniſters, or to the Parliament. Not that he ſuppoſed it would be conſidered that his Royal Highneſs ſhould give an exact account of every thouſand pounds he might expend. He did not think ſuch an account could, with any idea conſiſtent with reaſon, propriety, and decency, be aſked or expected. However, if it were, he was aſſured his Royal Highneſs had not the leaſt objection even to ſuch a *minute* ſtatement of his expenditure. The detail of all his diſburſements would be given, whenever they were aſked with any real intention of placing him in that ſituation the firſt ſubject of the country, and Heir Apparent to the Throne, demanded. He could not therefore ſee the [illegible] going forward the motion. Its object was only to remove his Royal Highneſs from a ſtate in the greateſt degree embarraſſing to himſelf and diſgraceful to the country. The objections which had been made to the meaſure had excited in him the greateſt ſurprize. He could not ſuppoſe, in a Britiſh Parliament, any perſon could have poſſeſſed ſentiments ſo derogatory to that love and attachment to Monarchy, which this country had ever diſplayed. This attachment to Monarchy has ariſen from their regard to a power and dignity by which themſelves, their rights, their privileges, have been preſerved, promoted, and protected. But their attachments have never been confined merely to the Monarchy—they have always extended to him, his family, and relative dependencies. So that where to have found the oppoſition he had heard ſtarted againſt the intended motion, he could never have divined. He could not have ſuppoſed that it originated in any party which this country or its politics could have produced; for it muſt be an *Anti-Brunſwick Faction*, from whence ſuch ſentiments of diſloyalty and diſaffection to this Royal Perſonage could have flowed. He then made a few obſervations reſpecting the behaviour of ſuch perſons as could have conceived ſentiments ſo derogatory to the intereſts of his Royal Highneſs, and to the real dignity and conſequence of the country—and concluded with enforcing the neceſſity of the motion from what had been inſinuated laſt Friday evening, and the effects ſuch an inſinuation un-contradicted muſt have on the minds of the people.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* and Mr *Rolle* roſe together, when the latter, after expreſſing much anxiety to ſpeak, ſat down in compliment to the former.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then obſerved, that he had no deſire of ſpeaking before the Hon. Gentleman. His deſire to ſpeak aroſe from his wiſh to declare his ſentiments as early as poſſible on a ſubject in which he conſidered the intereſt of the country, the character of that Houſe, and his own attachments to the Sovereign, and to his Royal Highneſs, were deeply intereſted. He had firſt to expreſs his extreme ſorrow at finding it was the Hon. Gentleman's intention, after what had paſſed laſt Friday, to perſiſt in his motion. He had hoped the buſineſs would then have been relinquiſhed.—But ſince it was to be brought forward, he could not but expreſs his anxiety for the circumſtance.—With reſpect to what the Right Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Fox) who had juſt ſat down, had thought proper to cenſure and deprecate in ſuch animated terms, he could not perceive that what had been ſaid on Friday laſt could have cauſed ſuch ſtrong declamations. However, he was aſſured, whatever had been ſaid, he had expreſſed nothing, either in or out of the Houſe, on the ſubject, that could be conſtrued into the moſt diſtant reflection or imputation on the conduct or character of his Royal Highneſs. He had not given an opinion on the ſubject; for what his ſentiments were, he had reſerved until the day when the painful diſcuſſion was to be. No one reſpected the character and ſituation of his Royal Highneſs more than he did; and however, from his ſituation, he might be conſidered attached to the Sovereign, his feelings of reſpect and affection were equally extended to every branch of the family. All he meant to convey, was a deſire to avoid a diſcuſſion, in which references might be had to circumſtances very painful in themſelves, and delicate in their relation to the parties concerned. It originated from his ſenſe of the duty he owed to his country, his Sovereign, and the Prince himſelf. It was for the intereſt of the whole that he deprecated the bringing forward a motion of this nature; for whenever it did come before the Houſe, circumſtances muſt be referred to in adducing arguments againſt the neceſſity of that Houſe addreſſing his Majeſty on ſuch a ſubject that would be extremely painful to him, and very improper to be mentioned—but on ſuch an emergency when the neceſſity would counterbalance the propriety. The Hon. Gentleman (Mr Newnham) had underſtood that he ſhould differ as to the mode of the buſineſs; he had no exception to make to the manner; his objections were againſt the principles and propriety of that Houſe preſuming to addreſs his Majeſty on a ſubject which certainly ſhould be left to his own deciſion. It was indecent in that Houſe to interfere in a buſineſs of ſuch delicacy as the nature of this was, both with regard to the object deſired, and the relation of the parties to each other, namely, the father and the ſon, and that father the Sovereign of his country, and the ſon his immediate heir. He had likewiſe been aſked to propoſe ſome other leſs exceptionable mode of obtaining the relief of his Royal Highneſs from his preſent embarraſſments How could he propoſe any ſuch meaſure? It was not for him, in his ſituation, to bring forward any motion of ſuch a tendency; the matter muſt come immediately from his Majeſty, and until he ſhould graciouſly pleaſe to order him to apply to Parliament for the deſired relief, neither he nor any member of that Houſe could, conſiſtently with their duty and decency, interfere in the buſineſs. He had choſen to avoid entering into the ſubject as much as poſſible, from a conviction, that not only the parties concerned, but thoſe who promoted and brought forward this meaſure, would repent its ever having been ſubjected to Parliamentary diſcuſſion; but when the matter came before the Houſe, which he much lamented, he could not help giving his opinion, in order to prevent Parliament from adopting ſo improper and indelicate a proceeding; and when he did produce his reaſons, however diſagreeable they might be to him, or painful to others, he truſted they would convince all who heard them, that ſuch a meaſure was at leaſt unneceſſary.

Mr *Drake* recommended unanimity.

Sir *Edward Aſtley* cenſured the ſuffering his Royal Highneſs to be in ſuch an embarraſſed ſituation. He ſaid it was ſcandalous to the country, and exceedingly degrading to the feelings of any Briton, to walk along Pall Mall, and to ſee the deſpicable manſion allotted for the reſidence of the Heir Apparent to the Throne. It was therefore, he thought, neceſſary [illegible] to repair and render this houſe a proper reſidence for his Royal Highneſs. But he did not wiſh to ſee any object propoſed for this purpoſe that might be attended with any ſuch effects as had been ſurmiſed and repreſented would be the conſequence.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid, that while the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) knew him, he truſted that he would never find his conduct either diſloyal or in the leaſt diſaffectionate to any branch of the Royal family. No one poſſeſſed warmer ſentiments of attachment to his Royal Highneſs than he did; nor had he, in what he had ſaid on a former day, meant any thing derogatory to the real conduct and character of the heir apparent. He had been accuſed of alluding to certain dangers to the *church* and *ſtate* in theſe tranſactions. With regard to the firſt, he had uſed the expreſſion, from having ſeen in the public prints repreſentations of an occurrence which he preſumed was inimical to its intereſt as connected with the ſtate. He wiſhed to know of him, as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) himſelf was a material part of the ſaid repreſentations, whether ſuch rumours were groundleſs; if they were, great part of his objections to the intended motion would no longer exiſt.

Mr *Fox* ſaid, the circumſtance to which the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) had alluded, had no foundation whatever in truth. It was a moſt malignant, ſcandalous, and calumnious rumour, ſeemingly calculated to depreciate the character of his Royal Highneſs in the opinion of his Sovereign and of his country.

Mr *Rolle* wiſhed an explicit anſwer to a queſtion which, he thought, if there was no truth in the rumour that had cauſed it, would, as he had before obſerved, conſiderably leſſen his objections to the motion. He wiſhed to know from the Right Hon Gentleman (Mr Fox) if he denied the exiſtence of the fact from *direct authority*.

Mr *Fox* roſe, and ſaid ſimply, that he had denied it upon *direct authority*.

Mr *Sheridan*, perceiving that Mr Rolle expreſſed no ſenſe or acknowledgement of his being ſatisfied with this poſitive anſwer, then aroſe. He called upon him either to acknowledge he was ſatisfied, or to bring forward ſome meaſure that he thought would afford him the ſatisfaction he conſidered not to have obtained. For having ſuggeſted the imputation and brought forward the charge, he thought that an apology, at leaſt, was due to the Houſe for the miſtake, and an acknowledgement of his being ſatisfied. If he did not, he muſt expect that a meaſure would be adopted by that Houſe to expreſs their cenſure of a conduct ſo unmanly, uncandid, and ungenerous.

Mr *Rolle* replied, that the Hon. Gentleman called upon him for an acknowledgement of ſatisfaction, as if he had been the author of the rumour. He had only aſked the queſtion of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Fox) from having heard ſuch a report prevailed. And he thought he had only acted conſiſtent with his duty as a Member of Parliament. He wiſhed to know the ſtate of the circumſtance.

Mr *Sheridan* ſaid, that if he did not acknowledge he was ſatisfied, he ſhould certainly adopt a mode for Parliament to conſider the indecency and unmanlineſs of the Hon. Gentleman's conduct. He had made a charge, had aſked the moſt direct queſtion on the ſubject of that charge, and to which he had received the moſt poſitive and explicit anſwer, which was a diſavowal of the circumſtance. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Hon. Gentleman, (Mr Rolle), conſiſtent with every idea of candour, generoſity, and liberality, to acknowledge he was ſatisfied, or inſtitute an enquiry to obtain the ſatisfaction he deſired.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid, he had received an anſwer, but he had never ſaid he was not ſatisfied.

Mr *Sheridan* was going to riſe again, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer roſe. He ſaid, that he roſe merely to defend the privileges of Parliament and the conſtitution of the country. He would never ſuffer, unoppoſed, the firſt right of a Member of Parliament to be infringed—namely, the freedom of ſpeech. The Hon. Gentleman had aſked a queſtion in conſequence of his having heard a public rumour. To this he had received an anſwer. But had any Member of that Houſe a right to demand an acknowledgement of his being ſatisfied? This was precluding the Members of that Houſe from a freedom of opinion as well as of expreſſion; and he truſted the Houſe would not ſuffer any of its Members to be thus treated. He had now riſen merely to give his ſentiments in defence of an Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) whom he conſidered as injuriouſly treated.

Mr *Sheridan* ſaid, with reſpect to the Right Hon. Gentleman's (Mr Pitt's) ſentiments of his having injuriouſly treated him, he ſhould leave him to think as he pleaſed on that ſubject. But he diſavowed all intentions of infringing the privileges of Parliament as much as he (Mr Pitt) or any other Member in the Houſe poſſibly could. All he contended for was, that having made the charge, aſked the queſtion, and received ſo explicit and direct an anſwer, it was incumbent on the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) to have acknowledged he was ſatisfied.

Mr *Rolle* ſaid, he did not conſider it as his duty to acknowledge he was ſatisfied. He left the anſwer to the opinion of the Houſe in general, to know if it ſatisfied them.

Mr *Grey* then roſe. He ſaid, the Hon. Gentleman had a juſt right, as well as every other member, to call upon the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Rolle) oppoſite for this acknowledgment. He had brought before the Houſe a charge the baſeſt, moſt unmanly, malignant, and unfounded, that ever aſperſed a character. And having received a direct diſavowal of the fact, every ſenſe of candour, decency, generoſity, propriety, and liberality, demanded that he ſhould ſay he was ſatisfied.

With reſpect to the motion itſelf, he was happy to find the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had receded from the inſinuations he had uſed on a former day; but, notwithſtanding the menace contained in the deprecation of the buſineſs being brought forward, he was not afraid to urge the neceſſity of the ſubject coming before the Houſe for the moſt ample diſcuſſion; and he truſted then he ſhould be able to ſhew that the meaſure was not only neceſſary, but that Parliament did not derogate from their duty in eſpouſing the cauſe, circumſtances, and ſituation of the Heir Apparent. No one had a greater attachment to his Sovereign than he had. His affection was therefore directed to the immediate uſe of his Sovereign; and he conſequently felt it his duty, conſiſtent with his obedience as a ſubject, and his conduct as a member of Parliament, to lend his efforts to reſcue his Royal Highneſs from the embarraſſments of his preſent ſituation; ſo that whenever the ſubject did come forward, he would, then, give it all the ſupport he poſſibly could. He did not mean then, any more than the Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr Pitt) to anticipate the arguments of that day when it ſhould come. He only then meant to pledge himſelf to give it his ſupport, and he truſted to be able to adduce ſuch reaſons as would convince the Houſe of the propriety of his conduct, and the neceſſity of the meaſure.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* ſaid, the Honourable Gentleman (Mr Grey) had accuſed him of making inſinuations, from which he had receded, and of uſing menaces. He had done neither. He had never receded from any inſinuation he had made. Nor did he know that, indeed, he had uſed a ſingle inſinuation. With reſpect to having uſed menaces, in order to deter Gentlemen from bringing forward the motion, this he had never done. All he had ſaid was, that if the motion ſhould be made, he would be driven to adduce arguments, and to refer to circumſtances that would be exceedingly painful to him, and, perhaps, as much to be lamented by thoſe to whom the motion related. But from his ſituation, if the motion was made, he muſt advert to thoſe arguments which would be ſufficient to prove the impropriety and inexpediency of Parliament addreſſing his Majeſty on ſuch an occaſion.

Mr *Grey* ſaid, that what the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr Pitt) had ſaid on a former day, had the effect abroad of inſinuation; it had ever been conſidered as a poſitive charge againſt his Royal Highneſs. It was therefore from the conſequence fair to aſcertain the title of the charge. He meant not to accuſe the Right Hon. Gentleman with intentionally bringing any unjuſt, illiberal, or diſreſpectful inſinuation againſt the Prince: but as it had that effect with thoſe who heard it abroad, it could not but be conſidered in the manner originally ſtated. With reſpect to what the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had ſaid, reſpecting his reluctance to be driven to uſe arguments, and to refer to correſpondence, that were not only painful to him, but would, he thought, be repented from their conſequence, by thoſe who were the promoters and abettors of this motion, it certainly had the appearance, although not the effect, of a menace; for it did not deter from the proſecution. But as the ſubject was brought forward on public grounds entirely, he could not foreſee the neceſſity of any appeal to private tranſactions or correſpondence. However, if it were the Right Hon. Gentleman's intention to treat it in this manner, he ſhould be ready to meet him on the ſubject; and he pledged himſelf that he ſhould then be able to ſhew that their appeal to Parliament had been juſtly founded, and that no diſcuſſion had been urged that would be the leaſt reflecting to the character of his Royal Highneſs. But admitting this conſequence of appealing to theſe private circumſtances might be, as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) had pretended to anticipate they would be, yet as they were deſirous of confining the ſubject to public concerns, and not to private, the fault would be his, and not theirs.

Here the converſation ended.

Mr *Burke*, in compliance with the requeſt of a Right Hon. Gentleman, gave notice, that he ſhould make his motion on the miſdemeanors in Oude on Wedneſday next.

Major *Scott* ſaid, he wiſhed the Hon. Gentleman would defer it to Thurſday, and this, after ſome converſation was agreed to.

The Eaſt-India Budget was poſtponed to Monday.

The motion for the impeachment to Tueſday.

TUESDAY, May 1.

This day had been appointed for the Ballot on the Norwich Election; but at half paſt three o'clock, there being no more than 30 members preſent, the ballot was of courſe deferred until to-morrow.

LONDON, —— *May* 2.

Sunday evening there was a meeting at Mr Pelham's, when his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales ſtated to ſeveral country gentlemen, that as the Miniſter had inſinuated that there was ſomething in the correſpondence between his Royal Father and himſelf which militated againſt the preſent application, it was neceſſary to his honour, that it ſhould be made known, and he authoriſed them to ſay, that he ſhould be happy to have it ſubmitted to Parliament.

The debate on Friday will be on the previous queſtion, which will, it is ſaid, be immediately moved.

The ſentiments of the Lord Chancellor on the Scotch elections, do much credit to his patriotiſm, and Lord Loughborough could not avoid complimenting him on his eloquent defence of the rights of electors—This opens a way to deſtroy fictitious votes, and what are called parchment barons. When theſe are aboliſhed, nothing remains but to remove *wooden magiſtrates*, in order to eſtabliſh the freedom of that country on the ſame footing with England—an event in which England will rejoice, and all antipathies againſt the Scotch as a nation of ſlaves will vaniſh; for as the preſent ſyſtem of internal government is, they are neither more nor leſs than a nation of *ſlaves*.

Death.—Sunday, in Groſvenor ſquare, the only ſon of the Marquis of Graham.

The loſs of the Marquis of Graham's ſon and heir, ſo immediately after his amiable Lady, is a ſubject of much regret: The family of the Aſhburnhams will in particular lament the calamity.

PRICE of STOCKS, May 2.

Bank Stock, 154¼ a ¾.
New 4 per cent. 1777, 95¾ a 6.
5 per cent. Ann. 1785, 115.
3 per cent. red. 76¼ a ⅜.
3 per cent. con. 77⅛ a ¼.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 22 11-16ths a ⅞.
30 Years Ann. 1778, 13 11-16ths a ¼.
India Stock, 170½.
3 per cent. India Ann. —
India Bonds, 60 s. a 61 s. pr.
South Sea Stock, —
Old S. S. Ann. —
New ditto, —
3 per cent. 1751, —
New Navy and Vict. Bills, —
Exch. Bills, —
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 10 s. 9 d. a 11 s. 9 d.
Conſols for May, 77⅜.
Bank for May —

WIND AT DEAL, MAY 1. N. by W.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 2.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

"The buſineſs of the Lords was on an appeal on the great cauſe between Wells and Parker, reſpecting a caſe of bankruptcy, the merits of which, however, would but little concern the kingdom of Scotland. All the *twelve* Judges were ſummoned to attend, and all of them appeared except Earl Mansfield.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

"Owing to a diſinclination of the Members to be on the Committee for deciding on the controverted election for the city of Norwich, it was not till near four o'clock that one hundred Members could be got together, when the ballot being over, the following Members were declared to be elected as Members of the Committee; J. D. Knight, Mr Laurens, James Amyatt, Eſq; Sir R. Cowley, J. B. Burges, J. H. Addington, Charles Rainsford, Eſq; Sir Adam Ferguſſon, J. Elliot, Edward Phillips, Eſq; Sir W. Moleſworth, R. Fanſhaw, D. W. Coke, J. Macnamara, and J. Hanley, Eſquire. The two laſt to be the nominees, and the Committee will proceed to-morrow on the buſineſs before them.

"The Chairman of the Saltaſh Committee reported, that J. Hynaſton, Eſq; a member thereof, was ill, and unable to attend, and the ſame being affirmed by one of the Faculty at the bar, leave was given for the ſaid Committee to proceed without him.

"Mr *Dundas* was expected to open the India budget.

"Mr *Pitt* was alſo expected to go on the order of the day, on *farming* the poſt-horſe duty, which it was thought would be violently oppoſed, eſpecially by Mr Marſham, Mr Powys, and other country members.

"Another order of the day was, the ſecond reading of the Aberbrothock twopenny Scots bill, which it was expected would come on, and alſo that counſel would be heard thereon."

Died at Dundee, the 30th ult. Mrs Margaret Erſkine, wife of George Ogilvy of Bakie, Eſq. Her friends and relations will pleaſe accept of this as a notification of her death.

The Endeavour, Robertſon, from London, arrived in Leith harbour, this morning.

The William, Captain Cable, from London to Leith, loſt her cables and anchors on Tueſday laſt near Hartlepool, and got into Burlington harbour on Wedneſday. Captain Cable expects to be ready for ſea again in a few days.

On Saturday morning the 28th of April, the ſloop Robert and Jean of Arbroath, Cargil maſter, loaded with barley for Inverneſs, was put aſhore at Macduff near Banff, in a hard gale of wind. The maſter and his ſon are drowned; the other two hands, and a pilot from Peterhead, are ſaved. The ſhip and cargo are entirely loſt.

Same morning, the Friendſhip of Montroſe, Robertſon maſter, loaded with coals, was ſtranded at Banff. The maſter and crew are all ſaved, as is a part of the cargo, but the veſſel is totally loſt.

Same day a boat belonging either to Buckie or Portknockie, in attempting to make the harbour of Gardenſton, with ſeven men on board, overſet, and the whole crew periſhed.

Yeſterday, ſixteen Veal fleſhers were convicted before the Magiſtrates of foreſtalling the market, and ſentenced to pay a fine of twenty ſhillings each. Six of them paid the fine, and ten were committed to the tolbooth till the ſentence is obtemperated.

The Magiſtrates have ſentenced Margaret Littlejohn, ſpouſe of James Stewart maſon in Nicholſon-ſtreet, who, in conſequence of an examination before the Bailies, was found to be guilty of aiding and aſſiſting the priſoners in their late attempt to break the goal of this city, to be drummed through the public ſtreets on Wedneſday ſe'ennight.

On Friday laſt, as a man was going down a coal-pit at Rutherglen, he was ſcorched to death by an exploſion of ſulphurous fire.

The following inſtance has been handed to us as a quick paſſage from Lochrain: Wedneſday laſt the Lovely Betty of Stranraer, Robert Tarbet maſter, left Lochrain at four o'clock in the morning, and was in Glaſgow at ſix o'clock ſame evening, although detained three hours at Greenock, and one hour and a half at Dunglaſs.

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, May 3.

"The Circuit Court of Juſticiary was opened at this place yeſterday, by the Lords Juſtice Clerk and Eſkgrove.

"John Dods, accuſed of houſe-breaking and theft, was, on his own judicial confeſſion, found *guilty*, and is ſentenced to be executed here on the 26th June next. The Jury, in their verdict, recommended him to the Royal mercy, and the Judges have declared, they will tranſmit the recommendation to the King.

"John Bookleſs, indicted for robbery, or concuſſing a man to give up to him a promiſſory note of his (Bookleſs's) for a ſum of money, diſcharged without paying the value, failing to appear, was outlawed. This ends the South Circuit."

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, April 26.

"On Monday the 23d inſtant, came on, before the Bailies of this city (as Sheriffs depute within the ſame) and a moſt reſpectable jury, a trial at the inſtance of the Procurator Fiſcal of Court, againſt William Gibſon merchant here, accuſed of reſetting eight different articles of ſtolen goods of ſmall value, knowing them to be ſtolen, and of being habit and repute guilty of ſuch crimes. The trial began at ten o'clock forenoon, and continued without intermiſſion till four next morning, when the evidence was ſummed up to the jury for the profecutor by Mr John Burnet advocate, in a ſpeech of great ability and ingenuity, and the jury were then addreſſed on the part of the pannel by Mr Charles Hay advocate, of whoſe ability the public are well apprized. The jury then incloſed, and at ſeven o' clock on Tueſday evening, returned their verdict, "all in one voice finding it proved, that ſundry of "the articles of ſtolen goods ſpecified in the libel, "were found and challenged as ſuch in the pannel's "cuſtody; but finding no *ſufficient proof* that the "pannel received theſe goods, *knowing them to be "ſtolen.*" And at returning the verdict, Mr Moir of Scotſtown, the chancellor, in name, and by authority of the jury, ſtated to the court, as their unanimous opinion, that the proſecution was not only juſtifiable, but that the Magiſtrates conduct in directing it was highly laudable and meritorious.

"The court, in reſpect of the verdict, and as the jury had found nothing with regard to the pannel's character charged, "aſſoilzied him *ſimpliciter*, and "diſmiſſed him from the bar," but recommended to him and all others, in time coming, to be cautious of buying articles from perſons not known to them.

"We hope the ſolemnity of this trial, which was conducted with the greateſt regularity, will have the moſt beneficial effects in preventing the too frequent practice of buying goods without aſking queſtions, by which picking and thieving is ſo much promoted.

"And, on Wedneſday morning, came on before the Bailies, as Sheriffs, another criminal proſecution, at the inſtance of the Procurator Fiſcal, againſt James Walker, burgeſs of Aberdeen, treaſurer to the kirk-ſeſſion of Aberdeen, accuſed of various acts of oppreſſion, violence, extortion, and fraud in the exerciſe of his office of kirk-treaſurer, and of deforcing the officers of court, when they went to apprehend him upon the Magiſtrates warrant. The pannel pled *Guilty* to the whole charge, and witneſſes being examined in preſence of the jury, as to his ſanity of mind, they were incloſed at eleven o'clock forenoon, and at one returned their verdict, all in one voice finding the pannel guilty of the ſeveral crimes charged againſt him, in reſpect of his confeſſion. In conſequence of which, the court pronounced ſentence, "Finding, that the ſaid James "Walker is unworthy of being a burgeſs, and there-"fore ordained his name to be eraſed from the re-"cord and roll of burgeſſes, and declared him diſ-"franchiſed in every reſpect, in all time coming; "found and declared him unworthy and incapable "of holding or exerciſing any office or employment "of public truſt in time coming within this city and "liberties; fined and amerciated him in Three "Hundred Merks Scots; and further decerned "and adjudged him to be impriſoned three months, "and thereafter till he pay the ſaid fine, and find "caution under the penalty of five hundred merks "Scots for his good behaviour for three years."

"In the courſe of this trial it appeared that George Hay town-ſerjeant, and another conſtable, had been guilty as acceſſaries with James Walker, in ſome of the criminal acts charged; and therefore the Magiſtrates, immediately after the trial, diſmiſſed George Hay from his office of town ſerjeant, and ſuſpended the conſtable during pleaſure.—It appeared on the trial, to the Sheriff-ſubſtitute of the county, (who was an aſſeſſor to the Magiſtrates), that William Walker, one of his officers, was alſo guilty of aiding and abetting in ſome of the pannel's crimes, and therefore, the ſame day, the Sheriff diſmiſſed Walker from his office in all time coming.—Theſe juſt examples of correction to the officers of the law, we hope, will teach them and others, in future, not to ſport with the liberties and properties of the ſubjects of this country, in the manner which appeared to have been done in this caſe."

Laſt week the powder-mills, at Clondalkin, Ireland, blew up.

From the very great demand for powder at the above place, a great quantity of it, to the amount of about two hundred and ſixty barrels, were ſuffered to remain on the loft of that part of the works which is called the Corn mill, the place where the powder goes through the laſt proceſs. The magazine was the place in which it was uſually ſecured, but unfortunately that precaution was neglected. The dreadful accident was cauſed by the overheating of a ſtove that had been uſed for drying the powder. On this ſtove were five or ſix barrels—they firſt took fire, and then communicated to the others. Its effects were felt for ſeveral miles round. The earth ſeemed to ſhake from the very centre; and many perſons adjacent were deprived of ſight for a few moments, by the violence of the ſhocks; houſes were unroofed, and windows broken, &c. But its effects at the ſpot itſelf were horrible beyond deſcription—the whole building was torn up from its very foundations, and hurled into the elements. When the cloud of ſmoke had diſperſed, not a veſtige was to be ſeen of it; nor a trace that a building had ever ſtood upon it; and the perſon who had never ſeen the works could ſcarcely bring himſelf to believe, that ſuch complete deſolation could be effected in ſo ſhort a ſpace.—Ponderous ruins, tons in weight, were caſt to the diſtance of five or ſix fields, and the ground was ploughed into furrows, where large ſtones, hurried on by a violent impetus had touched. All the fiſh in a pond contiguous were found dead, floating on the ſurface of the water; trees were broken in the middle; and the remainder of the works, which were totally detached from this place, preſent a frightful ſpectacle of ruin, and are little more than a heap of rubbiſh—the walls ſhattered, and the roofs droye in. One of the men who was in the houſe at the time was found in a quarry adjacent—his head horridly ſhattered—another has not yet been diſcovered, although diligent ſearch was made for him ever ſince. [illegible] that he was blown to atoms, and ſcattered in different places. Five or ſix men were wounded—one it is thought mortally.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

I Underſtand that oppoſition is made to the bill at preſent before Parliament, for enlarging and improving the Harbour of Leith, by ſeveral different ſets of people who are intereſted in it, particularly by the proprietors of the ground to be occupied by the propoſed enlargement. The arguments that are adduced by theſe Gentlemen in defence of their property, appear to me to be of ſuch weight, that the further progreſs of the bill may be ſuſpended, and the public deprived of what is allowed on all hands to be much wanted, if ſome method is not ſpeedily adopted to reconcile the preſent differences. For that purpoſe, I take the liberty of ſuggeſting to the Magiſtrates of this city, and the proprietors of the grounds on the banks of the Water of Leith, a plan, by which I imagine that the oppoſition of the latter will be rendered unneceſſary, and the views of the former fully accompliſhed; for I give the Magiſtrates credit for their public ſpirit, and do not wiſh to indulge an idea of their having any intention in the preſent inſtance to increaſe the revenue of the city at the expence of any ſet of men.—My plan in few words is this:

Let the act of Parliament now propoſed, oblige the proprietors to give the quantity of ground ſpecified in the bill, at a value to be put on it by a Jury of Gentlemen of landed property, who are certainly much better judges of it than a jury compoſed of Edinburgh or Leith merchants, ſhopkeepers, or tradeſmen, however reſpectable they may be, or experienced in their own particular buſineſſes.

Let the Magiſtrates or Commiſſioners to be named by the act be obliged, in a certain limited time, to complete the improvements at preſent intended, which cannot be any hardſhip on them; on the contrary, the intereſt of the city ſhould induce them to finiſh the buſineſs as ſpeedily as poſſible; at which period they ſhall be obliged, by a clauſe in the act, to make out a full and exact ſtate of the whole expences incurred in the buſineſs.

From the quantity of ground they have required Parliament to grant them, it is evident a great portion of it will be reſold, which there cannot be the ſmalleſt doubt will be done at a very advanced price, as the merchants and manufacturers in Leith and its environs will naturally wiſh to have their houſes and warehouſes in ſuch places as will be moſt convenient for their trade, which will probably induce them to put an ideal value upon the ground immediately adjoining the new harbour But ſuppoſing theſe gentlemen ſhould not incline to erect warehouſes, &c. themſelves, I have no doubt, from the preſent rage of building, that people will be found who will purchaſe lots of the ground, and build accommodations, which will induce the Gentlemen of Leith either to purchaſe them or become their tenants; or, if they ſhould incline to go on with the inconveniencies they at preſent labour under, that merchants from other ports will be tempted to ſettle in a place where the conveniencies for carrying on trade will be found much ſuperior to anything to be met with in their preſent places of reſidence. I am the more inclined to think there will be no want of builders, as there is no neceſſity for this buſineſs being confined to profeſſional men.

This being premiſed, let a clauſe be inſerted in the act, obliging the Magiſtrates, when they make out a ſtate of what they have laid out in making the new harbour, at the ſame time to make out a ſtate of all the money they have received for the ground ſold, and the annual feu-duties to be paid the city; and that both theſe accompts ſhould be audited and certified by proper perſons to be named in the act, and atteſted copies of each ſent to every proprietor whoſe ground may have been taken from him for the purpoſe of making the harbour.

The next ſtep is by a clauſe in the act to oblige the Magiſtrates to keep an account of the ſhore-dues, &c. levied at Leith for a certain number of years, ſuppoſe ten, after the work ſhall be completed, and ſtrike the medium of ſame. Let the medium of ten years ſhore-dues, &c. be taken immediately preceding the opening of the new harbour; and theſe mediums, with the above-mentioned accounts, will be the ground work of a calculation of the money the town of Edinburgh may gain by their having made the propoſed improvement. It will then be a very ſimple matter to fix the ſum that the city of Edinburgh will receive above the revenue they at preſent draw from the harbour of Leith, the value of which, conſidered as a perpetual annuity, together with the balance of the above mentioned accounts, ſhould, by a clauſe in the act, be directed to be returned to the proprietors in proportion to the value of the ground taken from them, after allowing the city to retain ſuch a ſum of money, by way of profit, as may be agreed upon.

This meaſure, if it is adopted, will certainly ſatisfy the proprietors of the grounds, that it is not the intention of the preſent Magiſtrates to increaſe the Town's revenue ſolely at their expence, which appears to be the principal objection they have to the bill as it now ſtands.—It may, on the other hand, be ſaid, That, ſhould it appear by theſe ſtates, that there will be a loſs to the Town by the propoſed improvements, that their revenue ſhould not ſuffer.—This the Magiſtrates have it in their power to prevent; as they will be enabled, by the act, to levy ſuch duties on the ſhipping coming to Leith harbour, as will prevent any poſſibility of the City's revenue ſuffering by ſuch a public-ſpirited meaſure.

Edin. May 5. 1787. MERCATOR.

State of the Thermometer ſince our laſt:

Thurſday,	*May* 3.	8 o'clock,	P. M.	53
Friday,	—— 4.	8 ——	A. M.	49
		8 ——	P. M.	53
Saturday,	—— 5.	8 ——	A. M.	48

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

April 13. Cunningham of [illegible], for Dantzick, in ballaſt.

Happy Janet of and from Dunbar, Tait, for ditto, ditto.
Suſannah of Saltcoats, Watt, from Irvine, for Memel.
Hamilton of Saltcoats, Small, from Dublin, for ditto.
William and Henry of and from Berwick, Hall, for ditto, in ballaſt.
Nancy of and from Irvine, Brown, for ditto, in ditto.
Iſabella of and from Dublin, Robertſon, for Riga, ditto.
Lady Mary Ann of Montroſe, Lyell, from Gottenburgh, for Riga, with herrings.
Peter of Saltcoats, Barr, from Dublin, for Memel, bal.
19. Elizabeth of Arbroath, Huſband, from Marſtrand, for Riga, with herrings.
Endeavour of and from Wigton, Adair, for Memel, ballaſt.
Friendſhip of and from Ayr, Hunter, for Memel, ditto.
20. Robert of and from Peterhead, Hutchiſon, for Perna, do.
21. Dolphin of and from Dundee, Kidd, for Riga, in ditto.
Nelly of and from Fiſherrow, Burns, for Memel, ditto.
Venus of and from Dyſart, Normand, for Copenhagen, with coals.
Saltcoats of Saltcoats, Wilſon, from Glaſgow, for Dantzick, in ditto.

Elſinore, April 21. WOOD AND HOWDEN.

P. S. By accounts from Dragoe, we learn, that Captain James Spittal, of the ſhip Villa Nova of Alloa, had been aground near that place the 19th inſtant, but by ſome ſmall aſſiſtance got off again, without any material damage, and proceeded on her voyage for Memel.

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

May 3. Providence, Jones, from Alloa, with goods.
4. Bonny Laſſie, M'Farlane, from Grangemouth, grain.
London Packet, M'Kay, from Maldon, with grain.
Liberty, Irving, from Methel, with ſalt.
Induſtry, Robertſon, from Southampton, with bark.
Lady Grant, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Leith Packet, Thomſon, from London, with ditto.
Endeavour, Robertſon, from ditto, with ditto.

This day is Publiſhed,
In one Volume 4to, price 5 s. in Boards,
A COLLECTION OF
Pamphlets concerning the Poor;
With abſtracts of the Poor's Rates: expences of different houſes of induſtry, &c. and Obſervations by the editor.

THIS collection contains two tracts publiſhed by the benevolent Mr Thomas Firman in the laſt century, and ſeveral others of later dates of great merit;—an account of Mr Arthur Morris's calculations of the poor's rate about the end of Charles II. reign;—with ſome reflections on the poor's rates, and tables taken from the abſtracts of the returns of the overſeers of the poor, made to the Houſe of Commons in 1776; of the money raiſed by the poor's rates, the money expended for county rates, expences of litigations, rent for houſes for the poor, &c. for every county in England and Wales; and likewiſe an account of the number of houſes and people of upwards of 100 towns in different parts of England, with the poor's rate, &c. and a conjecture of the number of paupers in each place. To which is added, a very particular account of the expences of the houſes of induſtry and work-houſes, taken from the report of the Committee of the Houſe of Commons, appointed to make inquiries relating to the employment, relief, and maintenance of the poor in 1776; ſpecimens of books for accounts of pariſh poor, &c. —— Publiſhed with the benevolent intention of aſſiſting and exciting thoſe who have it in their power to correct the abuſes of managers of poor's rates, and to ſettle the pariſh poor more comfortably, and with leſs burden to individuals.

Printed for C. Elliot, T. Kay, and Co. No. 332, oppoſite Somerſet houſe; Strand, and C. Elliot, Edinburgh.

This day is publiſhed, price one Shilling,
THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,
OR,
LITERARY MISCELLANY,
For APRIL 1787.
[With a VIEW of BOTHWELL CASTLE.]
CONTAINING

Regiſter of the weather—Bothwell Caſtle—characters and anecdotes by Sir John Hawkins—ditto of Richardſon, of Goldſmith, of Hawkeſworth—eſſay on dramatic probability—obſervations on the Engliſh language—heads of illuſtrious perſons, continued—account of Alexander Cunningham, Eſq; author of the hiſtory of Great Britain—account of Scottiſh poets—ditto of James I. King of Scotland—of Holland—of Henry the Minſtrel—of William Dunbar—of Walter Kennedy, a native of Carrick—of Gawin Douglas, biſhop of Dunkeld—ſtate of the arts among the ancient Mexicans—different kinds of Mexican paintings—their ſculpture—their Moſaic works—their manufactures—rarities ſent by Cortes to Charles V.—ſtate of natural knowledge in 1786—anſwer to thoughts on fictitious repreſentations of diſtreſs—on Opium, and its uſe in the Eaſt—manner of initiating thoſe who uſe it—dreadful effects of taking too much Opium—a particular account of the monaſtery of the great St Bernard in the Alps—account of the various tranſlations of the Claſſic Authors—the Palmyreans, a fragment, concluded—original letters, written by the Queen of Bohemia and her ſon Charles Louis, Count Palatine—obſervations on the preſent ſtate of German Literature—anecdotes of Goethe, author of Sorrows of Werter; of Wieland; of Leſſing, &c —philoſophical genius, acquirements, and moral character of M. d'Alembert—a practical eſſay on the death of Chriſt—epitaph in the church-yard of Bromley in Kent—Zimes, an effecting tale—Poetry.

Printed for, and ſold by J. SIBBALD, Edinburgh; and J. MURRAY, London.

To be SOLD or LET by Private Bargain,

THAT almoſt new, large, and well-lighted MEETING-HOUSE, in Lady Lawſon's Wynd, Portſburgh.

For particulars, enquire at James Smith, founder, Canal-ſtreet, New Town, Edinburgh.

Second Notice

To the CREDITORS of JAMES WEIR, late merchant in Bathgate.

DAVID CORBET writer in Bathgate, Truſtee on the ſequeſtrated eſtate of the ſaid James Weir, hereby gives notice to the whole of ſaid Creditors who have lodged in his the truſtee's hands their claims, and produced their grounds of debt with oaths of verity on the ſame, within twenty-one kalendar months from the 28th day of June 1785, being the date of the interlocutor awarding the ſequeſtration, That he has made up a ſecond ſcheme of diviſion of the funds of the bankrupt, and a ſtate of his affairs in general; and therefore, in terms of the act of Parliament of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty, a general meeting of ſaid Creditors are required in the Truſtee's writing room in Bathgate, upon Thurſday the 28th of June next, to receive their dividends, and give ſuch further directions to the Truſtee as they ſhall think fit. DAVID CORBET.

Bathgate, April 28. 1787.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JOHN BROWN, late Merchant in Leith.

IT is requeſted that the creditors will attend a meeting in the Exchange Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday next the 9th current, at one o'clock, in order to concert meaſures for procuring an equal diviſion of the funds, and calling to account thoſe who have been entruſted with the management.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of WILLIAM DICKSON, late Diſtiller at Laſſwade.

By deſire of the Committee, the Truſtee under the ſequeſtration hereby [illegible] Creditors within the houſe of Peter Lee vintner in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 30th May current, at twelve o' clock noon, to conſider and determine an offer made for the adjudication at William Dickſon's inſtance over certain ſubjects at Laſſwade, or if it is to be expoſed to public roup.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER RATTRAY Diſtiller and Spirit-dealer at Sauchenford or Weſt Plean in the county of Stirling.

THAT, on the 10th day of February laſt, his whole eſtates real and perſonal were ſequeſtrated, in terms of the act of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty; and at the laſt general meeting of his Creditors, held at Stirling on the 13th April laſt, John Henry, tenant and maltſter at Plean, was appointed truſtee thereon in place of the Interim factor; and the election of the ſaid John Henry as truſtee being now approved of by the Court, he, in terms of the ſaid act, hereby intimates to all the Creditors of the ſaid Alexander Rattray, who have not already lodged their grounds of debt, with affidavits thereon, to do ſo within nine kalendar months of the date of the ſequeſtration, with certification that thoſe who neglect to comply with this requiſition, will not be entitled to any ſhare in the firſt diſtribution of the debtor's eſtate. (ſigned) JOHN HENRY.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of THOMAS FOSTER, Merchant in Port-Glaſgow.

ALEXANDER WATSON, writer in Port-Glaſgow, Truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Foſter, has made up a ſtate of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and debts collected, with the order of ranking, and preference upon the real eſtate now diſpoſed of, and a ſtate of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him againſt the bankrupt eſtate, with a ſcheme of diviſion for a ſecond dividend among the creditors who have ſo proved and lodged their claims: which ſtates and ſcheme, together with a general ſtate of the bankrupt's affairs brought down to this date, do lie open for the inſpection of the creditors or their agents, and for their objections, (if they any have,) in the truſtee's hands, in terms of the late bankrupt ſtatute; and the truſtee requires the creditors to meet within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glaſgow, upon the 19th of July next, for the purpoſe of receiving their ſecond dividend, and to give ſuch orders as may appear neceſſary for the future management of the bankrupt ſubject.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW LYON, Merchant, and Clock and Watch maker in Port-Glaſgow.

MR JOHN CRAWFORD junior, merchant in Port-Glaſgow, Truſtee upon the ſequeſtrated real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Andrew Lyon, has made up a third ſtate of the bankrupt's effects that have been converted into money, and debts collected, with a ſtate of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him againſt that eſtate, and a third ſcheme of diviſion among the creditors who have ſo proved and lodged their claims: which ſcheme, as well as the ſecond, from the ſmallneſs of the funds collected ſince the firſt dividend, includes only the creditors who had neglected to get themſelves ranked upon the firſt ſcheme, as they are not yet upon an equality with the firſt ranked creditors: which ſtates and ſcheme, with a general ſtate of the bankrupt's affairs brought down to this time, do lie open in the truſtee's hands, for the inſpection of the creditors or their agents, in terms of the late bankrupt ſtatute.

The truſtee requires the whole creditors to meet within the houſe of Peter Buchanan, vintner in Port-Glaſgow, upon the 22d of July next, and give directions for ſelling off by public auction, ſuch part of the bankrupt's debts and effects as remain unuplifted or recovered, and for the future management or winding up of the buſineſs, particularly of a conſiderable part of the bankrupt fund recovered, and ſet apart by the truſtee for George Reid, ſometime in Port-Glaſgow, now ſuppoſed in the iſland of Antigua, in whoſe name a claim and oath of credulity made by his wife was lodged with the truſtee, and ranked in the firſt ſcheme; but as he himſelf has never either proven that or any other claim, at leaſt no other has yet been produced or given to the truſtee, and as the truſtee, in order to get this matter ſettled, raiſed a proceſs of multiplepoinding before the Court of Seſſion, againſt the ſaid George Reid, and ſundry of his arreſting creditors, ſome of whom were proſecuting an action of forthcoming.

The truſtee therefore gives this notice to the creditors of the ſaid Andrew Lyon, that they may at the meeting give inſtructions for bringing this matter to a final iſſue; and to the ſaid George Reid and his arreſting creditors, that his claim, if good, may be properly proven and lodged, in terms of the bankrupt ſtatute, and his and their intereſt therein ſupported, otherwiſe, meaſures will be taken for getting the ſum in diſpute, divided among thoſe creditors who have proven and lodged their claims. At this meeting the creditors ranked on the third ſcheme of diviſion will be paid off.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT commodious HOUSE, lying on the ſouth ſide of Adam's Square, conſiſting of thirteen fire rooms. Upon the ground-floor there is a Kitchen and apartments for ſervants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family. Adjoining there is a ſpacious back-court, with a water-pipe and a waſhing houſe. If the houſe is not ſold, it will be let, furniſhed or unfurniſhed, for ſuch ſpace of time as can be agreed upon. The houſe to be ſeen upon Tueſdays, Thurſdays, and Saturdays, betwixt the hours of twelve and two o'clock.

For particulars as to a ſale, application may be made to Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet, and as to a leaſe, to Mr Tod upholſterer, New Street, Canongate.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, 5th May 1787.

BY ORDER OF THE

Honourable Commiſſioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY next the 11th of May inſtant, at ONE o'clock afternoon, there will be expoſed to SALE by public auction, in the Exciſe Warehouſe at Leith,

Several Parcels of FOREIGN GENEVA, BRANDY, RED FRENCH WINE, TEA, and COFFEE, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the Exciſe Warehouſe in Leith, on the day before and morning of the day of ſale.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday next the 11th current, at five o'clock afternoon,

Two neat well-finiſhed DWELLING

HOUSES from top to bottom, on the weſt ſide of Pateſon's Court, Broughton, together or ſeparately, with a ſmall back Area, Stable, and other conveniencies to each houſe, one of which houſes is let for the enſuing year, the other is poſſeſſed by the proprietor, and may be entered to at this term.

Any perſon inclining a private bargain may apply to Thomas Rattray writer in Edinburgh, who will inform as to every particular reſpecting theſe ſubjects.

SALE OF GOGAR.

TO be SOLD by private bargain, The Lands and Barony of GOGAR, lying in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, and county of Edinburgh.

The property lands of this eſtate amount to above 860 Scots acres, and, including feu-duties, pay 1405 l. 19 s. 2 d. Sterling of groſs yearly rent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe, offices, and garden, alſo a conſiderable quantity of old and young planting upon the eſtate. It holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the ceſs books of the county at 1233 l. [illegible] part of the barony. The whole are valzed, and within a few ſhillings of being exhauſted.

Part of this eſtate has been long incloſed, and, by the laſt leaſes, the tenants are taken bound to incloſe the remainder, which is nearly completed. There are promiſing appearances of coal in the grounds, and, on that account, coal is reſerved in the vaſals feu-charters.

The eſtate of Gogar is ſituated within four meaſured miles of the city of Edinburgh; and the turnpike roads from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, by Linlithgow and by Bathgate, both paſs through the grounds.

Apply to James Gray writer, Merchant-ſtreet, Edinburgh. Thomas Fergusſon farmer at Gogar, will ſhow the grounds.

Lands in the Shire of Edinburgh.

To be SOLD by private Bargain,

THE LANDS of CORSTORPHINE HILL, in the pariſh of Corſtorphine, lying within two miles of Edinburgh. They conſiſt of ſeventy-ſeven acres or thereby, all incloſed, ſubdivided, and well watered; are in very good order; moſtly in graſs, and partly laid down this ſeaſon. The ſituation is remarkably pleaſant, affording many agreeable ſpots for building, and the public burdens are very inconſiderable.

Any perſon inclining to be informed of further particulars will pleaſe apply to the proprietor at Corſtorphine, or Mr Laurence Inglis writer, Edinburgh.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 3d day of July next, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The LANDS and BARONY of OLD MONTROSE, The Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion; valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental, progreſs of writs, and conditions of ſale are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

Sale of Lands in the county of Stirling.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within th Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; alſo theſe detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the pariſhes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling

The ſituation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of conſiderable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, ſo that the purchaſer will be entitled to an entry from the vaſſal.—The ſoil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreaſes their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup ſeparately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the ſignet.

William Lewis, at the houſe of Canonhall, will ſhow the grounds.

Sale of Lands in Perth-ſhire.

To be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe in Edinburgh, on Thurſday the 28th of June 1787, betwixt ſix and ſeven in the evening,

THE Lands and Barony of GORTHY, and Lands of TULCHAN, lying within the pariſh of Foulis, and ſheriffdom of Perth. The free rental, after deduction of ſtipend and ſchool ſalary, is 977 l. 4 s. 10½ d. Sterling.

Theſe lands hold blench of the Crown, and are rated in the county books at 1550 l. Scots of valued rent.

At ſame time to be SOLD, the Lands and Eſtate of BRACO, comprehending Braco, Deanſkier, Ganochyne, Dunſe, Dunduff, and Superiority of Eaſter Drumawhance, all lying in the pariſh of Muthill, and ſheriffdom foreſaid.

The free rental of theſe lands, after deduction of feu-duty, miniſter's ſtipend, ſchool ſalary, is 529 l. 15 s. 7 d. 11-12ths Sterling.

All the lands in the pariſh of Muthill hold feu of the duke of Montroſe, except Dunduff, which holds blench of Mr Drummond of Pitkellony.

There is a good deal of Wood on both eſtates, which has been valued, and may now be ſold for 2446 l. 5 s. but no yearly value is ſtated for it in the rental.

A riſe of the rents of ſeveral of the poſſeſſions on the Gorthy Eſtate takes place during the currency of the tacks.

There is a right to the teinds of the whole lands, and the teinds of the Gorthy Eſtate are valued by a decreet in the 1604.

The articles of roup and title-deeds, tacks, rentals, and plans of the ſeveral eſtates, may be ſeen in the hands of Hugh Corrie, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, to whom any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe by private bargain may apply; and the grounds will be ſhown by the overſeers at Braco Caſtle and Gorthy.

PREMIUMS

TO BE GIVEN BY

THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND,

for the year 1787, as follow, viz.

I. *Agriculture, Management of Black Cattle, Farms, Incloſures, &c.*

1. FOR the beſt and approved Eſſay on the General Economy and Management of Black Cattle Farms under a breeding ſtock, including the conduct and management of the Dairy, with the moſt effectual methods of curing and preventing diſeaſes to which ſuch cattle are ſubject—*A Gold Medal.*

2. For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the Proportion and Degree in which Incloſures are proper and expedient upon Highland farms under a breeding ſtock, with the kinds of incloſure moſt adviſable, and the beſt and quickeſt method of executing them—*A Gold Medal.*

3. For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the kinds and methods of cultivating Graſſes and Green Crops ſuited to the ſoil and climate of the Highlands, and the ſupport of Cattle during the winter, and on the kinds of grain fit to be raiſed in the Highlands, particularly the kinds of oats moſt proper to be provided for ſeed in different parts of that country, and the proportion in which the ſeeds of both oats and bear ſhould be annually changed, and the mode of chuſing that part of their own growth proper to be uſed—*A Gold Medal.*

4. For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the means of ſupplying the want of coal, and providing fuel on a Highland eſtate, from its moſſes or otherwiſe, with the ſmalleſt loſs of time and trouble to the tenants—*A Gold Medal.*

5. To the proprietor who ſhall have executed the greateſt extent of incloſure, by ſtone or other fences, of the kind and conſtruction that ſhall be moſt approved by the Society, and on the lands occupied by tenants, from 1ſt of April 1786 to 1ſt of October 1787—*A Gold Medal.*

[illegible] of the extent and mode of incloſure ſigned by the proprietor, and certified by the Miniſter of the pariſh, and a neighbouring juſtice of peace, to be lodged with the Secretary of this Society by firſt of December 1787.

II. *Fiſheries.*

1. For the beſt and approved Eſſay relative to and containing the moſt uſeful communications reſpecting the preſent ſtate of the Scots fiſheries, or ſuggeſtions for promoting and improving them, particularly on the coaſts of the Highlands and Iſlands of Scotland—*A Gold Medal.*

2. For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the preſent ſtate of the Salt Manufacture in Scotland, and the means of improving it, particularly for the purpoſe of our fiſhery—*A Gold Medal.*

III. *Manufactures.*

1. For the beſt well authenticated and approved account of the preſent ſtate of Manufactures in any of the counties in the Highlands of Scotland, particularly Woolen and Linen—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. In this article the Society have particularly in view the employment of women for ſpinning linen yarn.

KELP.

2. For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the preſent ſtate of the Kelp Manufacture, with a view of the quantity and value made in the different diſtricts of the Highlands and Iſles, and on the beſt method of preparing, and the moſt probable means of extending and improving the manufacture—*A Gold Medal.*

IV. *Villages.*

For the beſt and approved Eſſay on the circumſtances which ſhould determine the ſituation for villages, either on the coaſts, or in the inland parts of the Highlands; the proper meaſures to be adopted by Government, the Joint Stock Company lately eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament, or this Society, for their general encouragement, or by the proprietors in making ſuch eſtabliſhments; and the proper method of providing the ſettlers with ground for building, and other purpoſes, and for ſecuring to them a ſupply of neceſſaries during the infancy of ſuch eſtabliſhment—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. The Eſſays to be lodged with the Secretary of this Society on or before the 1ſt day of December next. It is requeſted that there be prefixed to each Eſſay ſome motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark; and that, along with ſuch Eſſay, the author ſend a ſealed note, containing his name and place of abode, and inſcribed on the back with the motto, device, or diſtinguiſhing mark, prefixed to the Eſſay. None of the ſealed notes will be opened, except thoſe relative to the preferred Eſſays.

V. *To Proprietors for Linen and Woolen Manufactures.*

1. To the proprietor who has eſtabliſhed an woolen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

2. To the proprietor who ſhall eſtabliſh, or procure to be eſtabliſhed, an woolen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms, *within three years*, reckoning from 30th March 1785, when the premium was firſt advertiſed—*A Gold Medal.*

3. To the proprietor, who, betwixt the 1ſt day of October laſt and the 1ſt day of October 1787, ſhall have brought and ſettled on his eſtate a perſon properly qualified to prepare the wool, knit and teach the knitting of ſtockings of the ſame, after the Aberdeen or Shetland method, or both, and on whoſe eſtate the greateſt quantity ſhall be made in proportion to the number of inhabitants—*A Gold Medal.*

4. To the proprietor who has eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture on his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

4. To the proprietor who ſhall eſtabliſh, or procure to be eſtabliſhed, a linen manufacture upon his eſtate, employing the greateſt number of looms, *within three years*, reckoning from 30th March 1785—*A Gold Medal*

VI. *To Linen and Woolen Manufacturers.*

1. To the manufacturer or company who has eſtabliſhed an woolen manufacture employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal.*

N. B. The Directors have reſolved, that the perſons who got the premiums for this article ſhall not be again entitled to compete for this premium.

2. To the manufacturer or company who has eſtabliſhed a linen manufacture employing the greateſt number of looms—*A Gold Medal*

N. B. Proprietors and manufacturers will take notice, that, in competing for the premiums, they muſt tranſmit to the Secretary of this Society, an account of the manufactures ſo eſtabliſhed, ſpecifying the number of looms employed, and quantity of linen and woollen cloth ſo manufactured.

Proprietors are to ſign the account of the manufactures eſtabliſhed, or procured by them or others, which is alſo to be certified by the miniſter of the pariſh, and a neighbouring juſtice of peace; and, in the ſame way, the manufacturer is to ſubſcribe his account, and get it certified by the miniſter and juſtice, as above; and theſe accounts ſo certified muſt be lodged with the Secretary, on or before the 1ſt day of November next.

VII. *Premiums in Money to actual Farmers and Tenants, for the following articles relative to Agriculture.*

1. Premium of Two Guineas, and Ten Pounds weight of Clover Seed, to each of five tenants in the counties of Orkney, Caithneſs, Sutherland, the Highland diſtricts of Roſs, Inverneſs, Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyle, and Bute, that ſhall have the greateſt proportion of their arable land under a crop from Sown Clover and Rye-graſs Seed, in the year 1787, that proportion not being leſs than one Scots acre, and the quantity of arable land poſſeſſed by the perſon having there or more under a crop of ſown graſs for ſaid year not being leſs than two, nor more than twelve Scots acres—*Five Guineas.*

2. To three actual farmers who ſhall raiſe the greateſt weight of Hay upon one acre of Scots meaſure of ſown graſs in ſaid counties and Highland diſtricts, on land ſo laid down—*Three Guineas* each.

N. B. Theſe premiums not to extend to perſons living in market towns, or paying a rent of 12s. an acre, and upwards.

3. A Premium of Two Guineas, and Five Pounds Turnip Seed, to each of five tenants in the above mentioned counties and Highland diſtricts, who ſhall have the greateſt proportion of their arable land laid under Turnip in the year 1787, that proportion not being leſs than a Scots acre, and the quantity of arable land poſſeſſed by the perſons having that acre or more under Turnip, not being leſs than two, nor more than twelve Scots acres—*Ten Guineas.*

N. B. A certificate ſubſcribed by a juſtice of peace, and the miniſter of the pariſh, to be held as evidence of the facts, and muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary on or before the 1ſt of December next.

4. To the perſon or company who ſhall raiſe the greateſt quantity of Potatoes on one acre in ſaid counties and Highland diſtricts—*Five Guineas.*

N. B. An account of the mode of culture, and certificate of the quantity by weight, in the manner above mentioned, muſt be tranſmitted to the Secretary on or before the 25th day of December next.

5. To the actual Farmer in Mull, or any of the iſlands to the northward, or upon the coaſt, from Oban in Argyleſhire, round to Dornock in the ſhire of Sutherland, who ſhall raiſe and dreſs the greateſt quantity of clean ſkutched Flax fit for the heckle, from half a Scots acre—*Five Guineas.*

N. B. Every perſon who competes for this premium muſt tranſmit to the Secretary, on or before the 1ſt day of February 1788, an affidavit before a juſtice of peace, or other magiſtrate, with a certificate from the miniſter of the pariſh, aſcertaining, in avoirdupois weight, the number of ſtones of Flax raiſed upon ſuch half acre.

VIII. *Premiums in Money for Woolen Cloth, Stockings, Spinning, &c.*

1. For the beſt ſpecimen of Woollen Cloth, not under three pieces, made in the counties and diſtricts above mentioned, being a coarſe ſtuff, fit for common uſe in that part of the country, not exceeding two ſhillings the yard each piece, not to be under 20 yards—*Six Guineas.*

2. For the ſecond beſt Woollen Cloth—ſpecimen to conſiſt of three pieces, of the quality, price, and number of yards, with the laſt article—*Four Guineas.*

3. For the beſt parcel of Worſted Stockings, not under the number of 24 pairs, knit in the Highlands of Scotland, and well ſhaped, worth from one ſhilling to two ſhillings each pair—*Three Guineas.*

4. To the Spinner who ſhall produce the beſt ſample of Worſted, fit for the manufacture of Stockings, ſpun Highlands of Scotland—*Three Guineas.*

N. B. Specimens of the four laſt articles muſt be lodged with the Secretary, on or before the firſt day of December next Competitors are to fix upon their ſpecimens ſome diſtinguiſhing mark; and, at the ſame time, to tranſmit a ſealed note, containing their name and places of abode, and inſcribed with the diſtinguiſhing mark fixed to their ſpecimens.

By order of the Committee of Directors,

JOHN LESLY, D. Secretary.

The Fairs or Markets of Graitney

RENEWED.

FREE OF TOLLS OR DUTIES.

THE Earl of Hopetoun, curator to the Marquis of Annandale, judging it will be attended with advantage to the Public, and with conveniencies to dealers in cattle, That a general tryſt or market for all kinds of cattle ſhould be held at the NOLTHILL on the ſide of the BARHOUSE GATE, or turnpike-road, about half a mile from Graitney-Green, propoſes that theſe markets ſhall commence this year 1787, and be held annually.

1. On the ſecond Thurſday of June.

2. On the 15th day of September; and if Sunday, on the Monday following.

3. On Thurſday after the Crief and Falkirk Michaelmas markets, being the Thurſday before the Carliſle Hompton market.

4. On the ſecond Thurſday of November.

The advantages of the ſituation of Graitney for a general market for cattle and ſheep are very many. It is thought the moſt centrical place where the greateſt number of ſellers and buyers can meet. Here is the point of junction of all cattle from the North and Weſt Highlands, and weſtern counties of the ſouth of Scotland that are driven to England, and here they divide for the ſouth, the weſt, and eaſt of that country. At no other place in Britain does there paſs ſo many of the beſt and trueſt bred cattle in Scotland. And here alſo paſs the greateſt number of the cattle from Ireland.

The place ſet off for the market is extenſive and dry; and, being on a ſmall eminence in a flat country, has a commanding view of all the fields and grounds for a great diſtance.

The acceſs to the market-place is moſt commodious. Cattle from the north, by Moffat, Lockerbie, &c. have it along ſide the Turnpike-road. It is propoſed, that a croſs-road is to be made from the military way from Annan to Carliſle, to the turnpike-road by Graitney, and a bridge over Kirtle water, now building, will lead cattle from the weſt, by Annan, nearly ſtraight to the market place; and in the mean time, theſe cattle will go by Graitney Green, and the toll-bar at Headleſs Croſs, where they are to be exempted from toll-duty on their way to this market.

Graſs and paſtures of all kinds, from the fineſt to the coarſeſt, are to be had in the neighbourhood, at very moderate rates.

Good accommodation will be got at the Inn of Graitney-houſe, lately fitted up, and at the Inns of Springfield and Floſhend, and at the ſeveral Inns of Graitney Green and the neighbourhood.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

Sale of the Eſtate of Redcaſtle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1787, at ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of REDCASTLE, lying in the pariſhes of Kilernan and Kilmuir-Weſter, and county of Roſs Theſe lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs books of the county at 1491 l. At a moderate converſion of the victual, they yield of yearly rent about 1200 l. Sterling; and being very extenſive, and ſtill in their natural ſtate, they are capable of great improvement. Their ſituation is uncommonly agreeable. They lie along the navigable frith of Beauly, which bounds them on the ſouth, for the ſpace of about five miles. They are diſtant from the burgh of Inverneſs only about two miles. The ſoil is of an exceeding good quality, dry and healthy; and, owing to the ſouth expoſure, the crops are more early than in the moſt ſouthern parts of Scotland. The manſion-houſe is fit to accommodate a large family. The gardens are extenſive, and yield fruits of all kinds in great plenty, early, and of the beſt quality. There is a conſiderable ſalmon-fiſhing upon the eſtate, and white fiſh, and ſhell-fiſh of all kinds. The low country game upon it is plenty; and all ſorts of Highland game within a few miles of it. There is ſome natural wood, and the plantations upon the eſtate are extenſive, and in thriving condition.

Any of the tenants upon the eſtate will ſhew the lands; and the rental, title-deeds, and articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of John Tait writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and to whom any perſon may apply who wiſhes to purchaſe by private bargain.

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